



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Political Talks on Electing New President Deadlocked

LD0108203394 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Excerpt] In Burundi the political negotiations are deadlocked once again. The opposition has just pulled out of these talks, aimed—let me remind you—at electing a new president of the Republic. The opposition is demanding that the government cancel certain appointments of senior officials before they resume their place at the negotiating table. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Laments Decrease in Revenue

EA0108215294 Bujumbura Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] The problems being experienced by our country—people dying everywhere, houses burning, and much property being destroyed—have had a negative impact on our country's economy.

In an interview with our colleagues in television, the minister of finance said most economic activity had come to a halt. He said that in the last three months (of last year) the government was unable to bring into its coffers [words indistinct]. Revenue from taxes on vehicles went down by 25 percent. Revenue from taxes on businessmen went down by 8 percent this year. At the end of this month, the government will spend about 4,500 million [Burundi] francs to pay employees' salaries, repay foreign debts and operate other government services. Revenue will probably not exceed 1,500 million francs.

The president of the Bank of the Republic of Burundi, Mathias Sinamenye, said economic activity should resume soon. He also said there were people studying this issue, especially now that people have been paid for their coffee. He says that banks should continue supporting companies and private businessmen so as not to discourage them.

Rwanda

Minister, Zairian Delegation Discuss Security, Radio

EA0108161994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Excerpts] A meeting between a high-level Rwandan delegation led by Seth Sendashonga, the minister of interior and communal development, and a Zairian delegation led by the deputy premier and local government minister, Gustave Malumba M'bangula, met at the Meridian Hotel in Gisenyi yesterday. [passage omitted]

The two delegations also studied security in our region. Minister Seth Sendashonga explained to our colleague,

peacemaker Mugeramihigo, the resolutions of the meeting and took the opportunity to convey a message from the Rwandan Government calling on the people to go home to escape the grip of the clique of killers and traitors. Listen to Minister Seth Sendashonga:

[Begin Sendashonga recording] The meeting was a follow-up of the meeting of their excellencies the presidents of our two countries in Mauritius last Monday [25 July]. We agreed to set up a joint commission to study ways by which fraternal Zaire could help us solve our problems. [passage omitted]

Second, they promised us that whenever possible, if we manage to get means of transport to go for the refugees at Goma and further afield, that we could use the transport to bring them back. This is a great step forward that we have achieved.

We agreed that the Rwandan forces, which fled to Zaire with weapons, be disarmed and the weapons stored somewhere for Rwanda and handed back to us when we go for them. In fact, seizing such arms is beneficial to both sides, because no country wants weapons circulating without knowing who has them or how they are being used. We agreed that the exercise should continue. They also promised that we could collect the weapons whenever we wished.

The other major concern for us was that the recently self-proclaimed government fled with a lot of Rwandan property—vehicles and equipment. Even Radio Rwanda was stolen. Now we have been informed that they [Zairians] have seized the radio and that it is in safe hands. Television des Mille Collines and even its radio, which we thought was broadcasting from the French security zone or from Zaire, telling people to kill and hate one another. We were pleased to be told that the radio is also in their hands, that it is the property of Rwanda and will be returned to us on request. So, you can see we have had very fruitful discussions.

The other thing that came out of our meeting is that we have set up a small commission that will follow up matters on a daily basis. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Diplomatic Sources Say French Spared Radio Mille Collines

BR0108120294 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jul-1 Aug 94 p 3

[Article by Washington and New York correspondents "A.L.F." and "A.B.-P.": "Was 'Radio Mille Collines' Purposefully Spared?"]

[Text] Did France really do all it could to silence "Radio Mille Collines," a radio station controlled by the Hutu militias and whose calls for genocide were a prime cause in the slaughter of Tutsis? Reputable (diplomatic and other) sources in New York and Washington told LE MONDE that they felt otherwise. "Technically, it was

possible to locate and destroy or silence Radio Mille Collines' mobile transmitters, and we were surprised that France did not consider such a mission a priority," one source said.

According to the latter, a number of radio transmitters were still broadcasting from inside the area controlled by the French within the scope of operation "Turquoise." French soldiers even allegedly escorted a number of station officials out of this "safe security zone" into Zaire. [French Defense Minister] Francois Leotard refuted these allegations, stating that he did not believe that the station had any transmitter left in Rwanda's southwestern region after the arrival of French soldiers, and that it operated from the neighboring area, which was controlled by the governmental forces at that time. He also argued that scrambling radio transmissions or destroying transmitters was not part of France's mandate as assigned by the United Nations.

The UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] transcribed and translated Radio Mille Collines' broadcasts. The documents may be used should the commission of inquiry set up by the United Nations decide to prosecute some leaders responsible for the massacres.

Rwandan Soldiers 'Regrouping' To Return Home

*AB0108192694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Pressure is building up on the Zairian authorities to move soldiers loyal to the defeated Rwandan Government out of the refugee camps on the border between the two countries. Some 20,000 troops have fled to the Goma area since the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] drove them out and although the Zairian authorities are supposed to have disarmed them, there have been persistent speculation that they planned to regroup. Today, our colleague, Lindsay Hillson, who is in Goma ran into Augustin Bizimungu, the former Rwandan Army commander. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked her where it happened.

[Begin recording] [Hillson] Well, I was visiting another military officer in his house and then, a French military vehicle drew up and it had General Augustin Bizimungu, chief of staff of the former Rwandan Armed Forces in it. I was rather surprised to see the general in a French vehicle, because the French are no longer supposed to be having contacts with the former armed forces as they have now recognized the Rwandan Government.

[Hazely] You spoke to Gen. Bizimungu himself? What about?

[Hillson] Well, I asked him what his plans were for the future and the plans for the approximately 20,000 members of the former Rwandan Armed Forces who are here in the Goma area. He said that at the moment, they weren't exactly sure what they were going to do. He said

that they were staying together as units; they were regrouping; they were counting everything to see what they had lost in the way of men and materials and that because they hadn't quite done the inventory, it was too early to say what the state of the army was and, I quote him, he said: It is not today that we are going to restart the combat.

[Hazely] He confirmed that they will actually regroup to fight at some point?

[Hillson] He said that they were regrouping—regrouping was the word he used. He would not say definitely that they were going to fight. He said that he favored a negotiated solution and that he felt that the Arusha accords, which says that the Armed Forces of Rwanda should be integrated between the RPF troops and the troops of the predominantly Hutu Army, that accord should be kept and while he said that he favored a negotiation, he was also quite clear that the army was staying together and would not disband.

[Hazely] Now, did you ask him about the rather nasty, some might say, and frightening messages they have been passing around in the camps, stopping people from going back to Rwanda?

[Hillson] He said that he didn't think it was safe for refugees to go back, that individuals could go back if they wanted to, but he did not believe it was safe to go back and that that therefore was the correct message for the people to be given.

[Hazely] Now, what about the soldiers that he commands? Did you talk to them at all?

[Hillson] I have been talking to quite a few of the soldiers. What they were saying was... [pauses] I asked them what do you need most? And I was expecting them to say: We need food or we need medicine, because some are sick and they said they did not have enough to eat; but they said what we need is bullets—massissi [local language], bullets. That was their message. It was difficult to say whether this was bravado or whether this was real, but they did say that they wanted to go back to Rwanda to fight and they were still under the command of their military and political leaders. [end recording]

Zaire

UDPS Turns Around, Calls For Elections Soon

*AB3107132594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 30 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The main opposition party in Zaire, UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] has made something of a policy u-turn. Shaken by a series of humiliating political defeats in recent months including the failure of UDPS leader, Etienne Tshisekedi, to be

confirmed as prime minister, the UDPS now says elections should be held in the country as soon as possible. Up to now, the UDPS has consistently said that Zaire was nowhere near ready for the holding of elections, arguing that the collapse of the road network and poor communications around the country would make it impossible to conduct a fair vote. On the line to Kinshasa, Chris Green asked our correspondent Michael Ron why the UDPS appears to have had a change of heart about the holding of elections.

[Begin recording] [Ron] It's hard to say exactly what caused it. It might as well have been triggered by a feeling on the part of the party that they are in danger of being sidelined in Zaire's political process. Recently they failed in their bid to have Etienne Tshisekedi reconfirmed as prime minister. They haven't taken up three seats that they have been offered in the government, their deputies are boycotting parliament, and I think they feel that if they are also going to start talking about boycotting elections, they really risk being left behind.

[Green] Surely there are arguments about the impossibility of Zaire having elections given the telecommunications, given the lack of roads. Those arguments are still just as strong.

[Ron] That's certainly the case. I mean, certainly it would be extremely difficult to hold elections in Zaire. The road network is falling apart, communications with the interior extremely poor, a lot of the villages in the interior don't get television or radio, so they really have no idea who the political players are at the moment in Zaire, and it causes a whole problem of staging free and fair elections in regions which are still being run and administered by officials who are extremely loyal to President Mobutu. That remains the problem. It seems that the UDPS has just accepted that elections will probably happen within the next couple of years and that they've got to buckle down and prepare for them.

[Green] Who would have the responsibility to call elections in Zaire?

[Ron] Under Zaire's new Constitution, elections are actually due in a year's time and it's true that the only person who is really pushing for that date to be met is President Mobutu, because even the new prime minister, Kengo wa Dondo, has expressed reservations about whether or not that day can be met. Kengo wa Dondo has voiced the same kind of reservation as the UDPS has been voicing, that it's going to be extremely difficult in practical terms to arrange elections in a year's time and that it really won't be possible with Amnesty and international community coming in a big way and carry out

the same kind of operation that we saw in Angola where they basically paid for the elections to take place, monitored them, and ensured that the results were counted in a fair way. [end recording]

Vows To 'Fight' Kendo Government

AB2907224794 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 29 Jul 94

[Text] In Zaire, Etienne Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS] has just ended an 11-day congress. The party decided to call for urgent elections, but stated at the same time that they will continue to fight Prime Ministre Kengo wa Dondo's government. From Kinshasa, Kamanda wa Kamamba reports.

[Begin Kamamba recording] The group of UDPS founding members has ended their meeting, which opened on 18 July, with a final statement. In the statement, this UDPS group of the Zairian opposition said it was in favor of free and fair democratic elections, which in its view should be in line with the spirit of the protocol agreement of the Palais du Peuple negotiations. According to UDPS, the elections should be organized by the two political groups which are constitutionally recognized in Zaire. A call was made to the United Nations, the OAU, and the European Union on the urgency of the holding of these elections.

The UDPS, which is considered the spearhead of the Zairian opposition, reaffirmed its decision to fight the Kengo wa Dondo government. The final statement says, in accordance with Articles 11, 16, and 37 of the Constitutional Act of the Transition, the congress of the UDPS recognizes Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, elected the prime minister by the sovereign national conference, as the sole prime minister in Zaire, and calls on him to complete his government. (Frederick Ki Basamangiba) was reelected chairman to lead the party. The option to reserve the chairmanship of the central committee for one special person was removed, and (Patrice Assabani) has been appointed interim spokesman, pending the appointment of the party secretary general and a party spokesman with the next few days.

It was also announced that the founding members and the political leadership will make a tour of the interior of the country. Having been victims of several attacks, the members were urged to use all universally recognized legal means of self-defense. The party declares that it has not given up its doctrine of nonviolence, but that does not in any way prevent it from redefining that doctrine. The UDPS congress also reviewed the functioning of the party in order to make it more dynamic. [end recording]

De Klerk 'Defines' NP's Role in New Government*MB0108145394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk says progress has been made in working out a common policy framework for the government of national unity. He said in Cape Town that the policy would be a compromise between political positions and should not reflect ANC policy alone. Mr. de Klerk was speaking at a news conference at which he sought to define the NP's [National Party] role in the government. He said a basic working relationship between parties had been established and repeated a statement that the NP had no intention of withdrawing from the government. Mr. de Klerk pointed out that participation would allow the NP to safeguard the values of the people who had voted for it.

Says NP Will Not Withdraw From Government*MB0108162294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in
English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Text] The South African Deputy President F.W. de Klerk says he deliberately maintained a low profile after the country's April elections, but that he is now fit and well after a holiday abroad. He was addressing a media conference called to counter media criticism of him and his National Party [NP]. He rejected suggestions that he was unhappy about the title, second deputy president, and said he needed no reminding that he was no longer in power. As far as he was concerned people could call him the tenth deputy president.

Mr. de Klerk said that progress had been made in working out a common policy framework for the government of national unity. But such a policy would be a compromise between political positions rather than reflecting only the African National Congress policy. Mr. de Klerk said that the National Party would not accept any blame that should be leveled at the ANC. The National Party would criticize the government where necessary, but would at all times place the country's interests first. Mr. de Klerk said that a basic working relationship had been established and that the National Party had no intention of withdrawing from the government.

Further on De Klerk's News Conference*MB0108162094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1542 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk says the National Party is walking a tightrope between participation and opposition politics in the government of national unity. Mr. De Klerk sought to define the role of the National Party in government at a news conference held in Cape Town today, and Marion Edmunds compiled this report:

[Begin recording] [Edmunds] Mr. De Klerk said that the National Party was committed to avoiding the sort of

confrontation that might break the government of national unity. At today's news conference in Cape Town he said it was a possibility that serious disagreements between parties on fundamental principles could bring the government of national unity down. These sorts of crises, Mr. de Klerk said, could be avoided through negotiations and consultations on a common policy framework that ought not to be the preserve of one party alone.

[De Klerk] At the beginning of a five-year period of governing together we need on all important issues to agree what our joint approach towards those issues will be. That is what I mean by a policy framework. That joint approach in many instances will be different from the policy of the ANC, will be different from the policy of the National Party, it will be different from the policy of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. It will be a compromise.

[Edmunds] Mr. de Klerk said much work had already been done to create a joint policy framework and that parties had established a good working partnership since the elections. He said that the National Party would stand by government decisions in which it had participated, but that it wouldn't hesitate to criticize where necessary. He said that the National Party wouldn't play opposition politics in the style of a Westminster parliamentary system, but that it would be a watchdog nonetheless.

[De Klerk] We reserve for ourselves the full right and we will do so to criticize decisions, statements, actions of colleagues in cabinet, in Parliament, as a party, because we as a party have a role to play to also keep each and every politician on his toes.

[Edmunds] Mr. de Klerk promised that the National Party's position as spelt out in this news conference would take shape as the parliamentary debate developed over the next four months. [end recording]

ANC's Ramaphosa on Current Responsibilities*MB3107132294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 31 Jul 94 p 25*

[Report on interview with ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa by Richard McNeill]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As secretary-general of the ANC, [Cyril] Ramaphosa is arguably the most powerful politician in the country outside of Parliament; as chairman of the Constitutional Assembly, which will shape the country's final legal framework, he may well be the most powerful person inside it, too.

So why isn't he in the cabinet?

"You know, the president, in the end, had to make his own decisions and in his own way," he says carefully. "But before all this became a public issue, I had intimated to him that one of my key concerns was what happens to the ANC once we are in Parliament and government.

"At that stage, I said it would be important for a number of people, including myself, to remain to oversee the difficult task of transforming the ANC from a resistance organisation to an organisation in government."

He was further strengthened in this resolve, he says, by Sir Michael Manley, former Jamaican prime minister, who came to his office to urge that "some ANC leaders must make sacrifices" for the sake of the organisation.

"He said we shouldn't make the same mistake as Jamaica, where everybody went into the government. In the event I have been vindicated because very few people have remained to provide such leadership, and it needs a person in an official position, like secretary-general, to inspire confidence among those remaining; to demonstrate to them that the organisation is still important."

When he didn't get one of the deputy presidencies, was he offered an alternative?

"Yes, I was offered Foreign Affairs. But I declined. I preferred to stay in the organisation."

I ask him about the speculation that he chose to stay out of Parliament so that he would have a strong power base to challenge for the succession when Mr Mandela chooses to retire.

He gives me a steely look.

"That is untrue. We don't operate like that in the ANC. There is never a conscious effort on the part of individuals to position themselves in a deliberate way to take over a leadership position. After all, the leadership is elected by the ANC's conference, and membership.

"I have never had that type of disposition, not in my entire career. What I have done has always been underpinned by the need to serve, to execute the task in hand to the best of my ability, for as long as I enjoy the confidence of the people.

"I believe when that goes, it is time for you to go."

Ambitious or not—and he sounds rather more convincing than many other politicians I have heard eschewing the pursuit of power—nobody could deny that Ramaphosa at 41, can afford to bide his time.

He was born in Johannesburg on 17 November 1952, a city boy whose parents came from Venda. He describes how he decided to return to his village for the last two years of his schooling to "forge a connection with my ancestral roots—it was the happiest time of my life."

He became a school prefect, and joined the debating society and the Students' Christian Movement. By the end of Std 9 he had already decided to become a politician.

"I was still in the formative stages of political consciousness, but it was difficult for any black youngster not to notice the lack of equality in society."

From student activist he rose quickly to become a trade union leader, then an important figure in the UDF [United Democratic Front], the Mass Democratic Movement, and finally, with its unbanning, in the ANC itself.

As NUM general-secretary he was respected as a tough and shrewd negotiator, with an incisive mind, and was a natural choice to head the ANC's team which locked horns with the De Klerk government.

He now sees the principal task of the ANC as making sure the Reconstruction and Development Programme—"the over-arching law of the land" is his interesting description of it—is implemented.

But isn't that the job of Parliament, which is in any case dominated by the ANC?

"It's a key question, I agree," says Ramaphosa, "but the RDP has to be a people-driven process, and the ANC must remain the vehicle for ensuring that the aspirations of the people are met.

"It must play a supportive role to the government, but it must also keep ministers on their toes. The ANC is also the conduit through which the government maintains its connection with the grass roots.

"But there's another reason. Don't forget a government of national unity is by its very nature riddled with contradictions.

"It is quite possible that a number of priorities will be set which will make ministers downplay the mandate they have been given; to reach compromises which dilute the RDP.

"It is the responsibility of the ANC, in a constructive and encouraging way, rather than being antagonistic or conflictual, to make sure ministers don't deviate."

Yet he rejects criticism that he is a reluctant adherent of power-sharing.

"I was one of those people who argued early on that compromises would have to be made to save the country from disaster."

Ramaphosa admits that one of his most pressing tasks is to secure the ANC's financial viability in the face of "sizeable debts," which he refuses to quantify.

There will have to be retrenchments. Staff are being advised to apply for public service jobs. There is the "brain drain" to government and the provincial legislatures.

He is never far from controversy. This week he was quoted as threatening to scrap the job guarantees given to civil servants because of the Public Servants Association's (PSA) demand for a moratorium on the hiring of "ministerial support staff" on lucrative contracts.

"I made no such treat," he maintains. "All I did was regret the action of the PSA. In fact, I think ordinary

civil servants' salaries are, if anything, too low and the disparity between them and their superiors too large.

"But in any case, those guarantees are in the Constitution, and we couldn't amend it just for that."

He flatly denies the scheme is designed to give cushy jobs to ANC retrenchees.

However, he believes his own salary as chairman of the Constitutional Assembly—R470,000 [rand], equivalent to a cabinet minister—is much too high; he takes no salary at all as secretary-general of the ANC.

"It is important that we should not be seen as a new class of rulers who are adopting the lifestyles for which we criticised our predecessors."

When he has any spare time, "which is hardly ever", Ramaphosa likes to listen to jazz—Ellington, Basie, you name it"—or "cool, calm classics," particularly Chopin piano pieces.

He plays tennis, does woodwork, loves watching Formula One motor racing, and all too rarely, so he laments, he leaves the family home in Berario, Johannesburg, and heads for the Eastern Transvaal to pursue his first love, trout-fishing.

"It's a marvellous antidote to the high-speed life," he says. "Nothing can be hurried. You have to have the patience of an elephant. "I have started to tie my own flies. My favourite at the moment is one somebody designed for me called Cyril's Choice. It's very effective. I have already caught three goodsized trout with it. It doesn't look like an insect, it just serves as an irritation to the fish. They just want to go for it."

He laughs mischievously.

"It's in green, black, and gold—the ANC colours."

'Battle Lines Drawn' Between ANC-NP During Budget Debate

MB0108171694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Battle lines were drawn when National Party MP, Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk, spoke during the debate on the budget presented six weeks ago by outgoing Finance Minister Derek Keys. He criticized the spate of strikes on the labor front and said labor unrest was damaging economic growth.

[Begin recording] [Van Schalkwyk] The moment of truth has arrived for the ANC and it is time to get its house in order.

[Unidentified reporter] Responding, ANC General Secretary Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa said Mr. van Schalkwyk had sounded like a security policeman. He said Mr. van Schalkwyk had boasted that the National Party had

stabilized the government of national unity, but Mr. Ramaphosa said the ANC had introduced true democracy to South Africa.

[Ramaphosa] We have stabilized the National Party as well and we have saved them from extinction.

[Reporter] He said the ANC was happy that the National Party had finally seen the light and was supporting its Reconstruction and Development Program. [end recording]

Police, Prisons Union Announces Mass Action Program

MB0108152394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] has announced a national program of mass action to demand the reinstatement of members who were dismissed for political reasons between 1990 and the end of last year. The president of Popcru, Mr. Enoch Nelani, said in Johannesburg that the union's mass action program would begin on the 27th of this month with a march to the offices of the minister of safety and security, Mr. Sydney Mufamadi. He said negotiations with Mr. Mufamadi to resolve the matter amicably had failed and that the police commissioner had refused to address their demands. Popcru's other demands included an immediate implementation of affirmative action and the dismissal of what it calls racist commanders.

Justice Minister Supports Right of Workers To Strike

MB0208074494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr. Dullah Omar, says he supports the right of workers to strike in their demands for better salaries. Speaking during the budget debate in Parliament, he said the government should embark on programs geared toward improving the lives of ordinary people in the country.

Metal Workers Want SEIFSA Negotiating Forum Scrapped

MB0108145694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Members of the United Metal Industries and Allied Workers's Union marched on the head office of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, SEIFSA, in Johannesburg today. The union demanded the disbandment of SEIFSA's negotiating forum. The secretary general of the union, Mr. Mhlaba Gumede, said the collective bargaining system favored big companies that could afford to give higher increases, but were bound by the negotiated settlement. [sentence as heard] He said the union wanted a system where companies of all sizes could negotiate increases and working conditions separately. SEIFSA said it would respond to the memorandum within two weeks.

NUMSA Strike Spreads to Pretoria

MB0108154294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Workers at the Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage and at the Delta Motor Corporation in Port Elizabeth have gone on strike.

A NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] official said the union was not prepared to accept the latest wage and benefits offer made by the Automobile Manufacturers Employers' Organization. Nearly 80 percent of the number of workers in the industry voted in favor of strike action last week. Meanwhile, NUMSA has confirmed that the strike has spread to the BMW and Nissan plants in Pretoria.

NUMSA spokesman Gavin Hertford said the union would evaluate the strike action tomorrow to take a final decision on whether a national strike would be called or not.

South African Press Review for 1 Aug

MB0108125494

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Needs NP, IFP in Government—"The ANC needs the NP [National Party] and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] to stay in the government because this is the only way to give reconciliation and nation building a fair chance to succeed," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 July. "The ANC should, therefore, not be so high-handed in its actions, but should accept the NP and IFP as welcome and necessary partners in the government."

THE STAR

Government Not To Take Sides in Industrial Disputes—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 August in a page 10 editorial says President Mandela's statement, after a meeting with the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, leaders at the weekend, that the government would not take sides in industrial disputes between labor and capital "should be welcomed by all who favour the maintenance of a flourishing and durable collective bargaining system." "Yet the government cannot just walk away from these problems. It can facilitate the speedy institution of the legal framework within which labour and capital can build stable industrial relations." THE STAR hopes the government's pledge after meeting COSATU to "urgently table legislation aimed at banishing racist and discriminatory practices in our workplaces will go some way in de-escalating industrial conflict."

BUSINESS DAY

Serving the RDP—"Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] offer to beat its managers and field hospitals

into RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] ploughshares has more than a hint of self-preservation about it," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 August. "Similar cynical comments have no doubt been made about the JSE's [Johannesburg Stock Exchange] promise to create a new reconstruction and development sector, business's desire to get involved in the RDP, offers of help from the medical profession and protestations by the Development Bank that nothing can be more important than the RDP." But the RDP is "more than the government's pet project," it is "central to government's plan to restructure and rebuild, and to reorder priorities." Therefore, even if Armcor is being "self-serving" if offering its services for peaceful reconstruction, that does not mean its offerings and those of other organizations "should be mocked or dismissed. A sensible government would quietly encourage other organisations, private and public, to see how they can help."

Unity Government Lacks Specific Policy Positions—Tim Cohen writes in an article on the same page that the South African Government is debating in Parliament today "in an atmosphere of tension and without any clear indication of what specific policy positions will be adopted by the government of national unity or how those issues will be decided. To this witches brew add the resignation of Finance Minister Derek Keys and uncertainty over the health of President Nelson Mandela." The NP and the IFP have also let it be known that "they were not absolutely committed to remaining within the government of national unity for the duration of its five-year existence." "Perversely, it has not been the adoption of policy positions that has increased the tensions within and between parties in the government of national unity, but the lack of their adoption." Nevertheless, Cohen believes the government of national unity will hold up under the strain "so long as all parties are equally unhappy." "One of the most reassuring things about the current state of affairs is that pressures against the government of national unity are being felt within all parties, but there are no signs that the pressures are overwhelming anyone. But it is becoming increasingly clear that government may not function as effectively as was hoped. The NP has already indicated its intention to raise the issue of ministerial responsibility to the government as a whole, while the ANC is also going through a process of re-evaluation."

SOWETAN

Black Consciousness Movement To Disband—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 August in a page 8 editorial says the country should "welcome home the leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania [BCMA] who came back last week from years in exile." "The BCMA is going to disband and join an organisation that has chosen to stay out of mainstream Parliamentary politics and is consequently having difficulty finding its role in South Africa's new politics." SOWETAN advises the BCMA to participate in local government elections in March 1995 and "help rebuild the nation."

Angola**UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Air Force Bombs Canfunfo, Saurimo***MB0208123994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Aug 94*

[Text] Though they have had massive help from South African mercenaries in their vain attempts to take the diamond-rich area of Canfunfo, in Lunda Norte Province, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] have only suffered successive defeats. Now, the Futungo de Belas Palace is trying to wreak revenge from defenseless civilians.

On 30 July, jetfighters piloted by South African mercenaries (?attacked) the city of Saurimo and massively [words indistinct] wards. A total of 34 people burned to death, while another 79 suffered serious wounds and had to be admitted at the local hospital. One of the wounded was a seven-month pregnant woman [words indistinct] according to information given by Canfunfo Hospital sources to Ekwikwi Segundo, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area.

As has happened before, the MPLA-PT jetfighters are dropping phosphorus, napalm, and fragmentation bombs.

Government, UNITA Teams Resume Talks in Lusaka*MB2907194494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jul 94*

[Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams met once again this afternoon face to face in the Zambian capital, but no substantial progress was achieved. The sides are still discussing the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation. Our correspondent Alves Antonio reports:

To this effect, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye met this evening with the leadership of the government and UNITA negotiating teams. Nothing is known about the outcome of the meeting. Meanwhile, reliable sources told Radio Nacional de Angola that the mediator and the troika of observers of the United States, Portugal, and Russia, today discussed issues pertaining to the UN Angola Verification Mission mandate and the role of the observers.

Mediators Deny Talks End in Failure*MB0108131294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council is to meet today or tomorrow for yet another discussion of the Angolan issue. Meanwhile, nothing new is happening on the Lusaka peace talks front. Meetings follow meetings, but no substantive progress is being made. Certain foreign

media have gone so far as to report failure at the talks, but such reports were swiftly denied. Alves Antonio reports from the Zambian capital:

[Begin Antonio recording] Quoting certain National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officials, certain media have reported over the last few hours that the Lusaka talks had ended in failure. However, a source close to the mediating team told Radio Angola today that those reports are inaccurate. That source said the talks are continuing, despite the fact that they remain deadlocked over certain basic issues pertaining to national reconstruction measures including, the extension of state administration throughout Angolan territory, UNITA's participation in government, UNITA troop confinement and disarmament, and the immediate return of UNITA generals to the Angolan Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source has said that such groundless reports cannot possibly contribute toward a successful conclusion to the talks. Instead, such reports tend to heighten the climate of tension at a time when several influential figures are helping the mediators seek a peaceful settlement to the Angolan conflict.

Radio Angola also learned from reliable sources that over the last three days the government and UNITA teams have not approved a single point on the agenda for implementing national reconstruction measures. The situation is the same as before: only eight points have been approved so far and it was for this reason that UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye met with representatives of the troika of observer countries to analyze the newly-written document that the mediating team is expected to deliver to the negotiators any time soon. [passage omitted]

This morning, UN Special Representative Blondin also met Dr. Fernando Faustino Muteka and General Higino Carneiro, who head the Angolan Government team to the talks. Beye is also scheduled to meet at any time the head of the UNITA delegation. It is believed that these meetings have to do with issues to be debated at the talks. Meanwhile, the mediator and the troika of observers have begun discussing issues relating to UN Angola Verification Mission-3 and the role of observers.

Further Details Peace Talks*MB0108203294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Aug 94*

[Report by Correspondent Manuel da Conceicao from Lusaka]

[Text] No agreement has yet been reached between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] with regard to the last three points in the topic dealing with national reconciliation.

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Today Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, held separate meetings with the negotiating teams to obtain their views on the document on the negotiating table. Meanwhile, early this afternoon, Alioune Blondin Beye distributed to the parties a new document which contains the three points to be discussed. The parties must react to the document from the mediators by tomorrow.

The major difference lies in the timetable for the swearing in of officials appointed by UNITA to the government, within the framework of national reconciliation, and the demobilization of its army which entails an immediate return of its generals to the Angolan Armed Forces.

The government has one stand: First UNITA should demobilize its army and its members will only be sworn to their government posts nine months after the signing of the peace accord here in Lusaka. UNITA does not agree with that timetable. It wants its troops' demobilization and its participation in the country's government to be simultaneous. The government wants a guarantee for this. According to some political observers here in Lusaka, the differences which exist between the parties now can be overcome in the next few days. The negotiations are almost at an end and the end is always the most difficult period.

Prime Minister Moco Interviewed

MB0108194494 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
31 Jul 94 p 11

[Interview with Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco by DOMINGO reporter Daniel Cuambe in Maputo; date not given: "We Depend on Oil and as Well as Diamonds for our Survival"]

[Text] Why does the Angolan Government express optimism about an early and positive outcome of the prolonged war which martyrs the Angolan people? In an interview with DOMINGO, Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco replies to this question, saying: I believe there is no further reason to prolong the war in Angola. The people reject war, the international community and the political forces see no reason for the war.

The Angolan Government gives more details about the most recent developments of the negotiating process with a view to achieving peace.

[Cuambe] When foreign countries view the Angolan situation they have the impression that everything is deadlocked. In brief: At what stage is war in Angola and what are the true views among the populations?

[Moco] We believe that things are not deadlocked. You will recall that in 1992 we faced an extremely difficult situation. This was because in the whole country everyone was prepared for peace when Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola] resumed war. Meanwhile, why do we say that at present the outlook is better?

First it is because we believe that the peace process will have a positive outcome.

[Cuambe] What guarantees do you have that the peace process will have a positive outcome and what factors determine your peremptory statement?

[Moco] I believe there is no more reason to prolong the war in Angola. The people reject war, the international community and the political forces reject war.

[Cuambe] Do you mean that the warring political forces and others in the opposition are about to reach a consensus?

[Moco] The government has been making efforts and has good will ... there is absolutely no problem. We believe that UNITA has been persisting in fighting, isolated from the Angolans who want peace, and from the international community which also wants peace and is at present well versed concerning the situation in Angola. UNITA knows that it will not be able to continue the war. Moreover, there is another point, which I believe is very important—I insist, it is the most important—although I do not like war: At present our armed forces are reorganized and are making themselves felt on the ground and assuming their responsibilities; that is why Angola will be stable very soon.

[Cuambe] Mr. prime minister, does this mean that the causes of war have been overcome? And now that there are prospects for peace, what are or were the causes of war in your country?

[Moco] I believe it is easy to understand the genesis of our war. It erupted fundamentally because of a bad decolonization process. The colonizer (Portugal) was also in crisis and at that time a coup d'etat had been staged in Lisbon, so there was no authority that could oversee a complex process. This situation occurred in the context of cold war, when the Angolans had been divided and the Angolan Government led by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] had to defend itself for several years from South African aggression to guarantee the implementation of its political program. So, work was done at the end of the cold war to remove foreign factors, and the government made this effort.

However, I believe that there is inertia, particularly in UNITA which for a number of years learned to make politics with weapons in its hands and there is a certain difficulty in getting rid of the arms and accommodating itself to the democratic process. That is why we still have war in Angola.

[Cuambe] With this stage overcome, do you think UNITA will be able to assume a new stand in Angola in time of peace?

[Moco] Well, as I have said, I cannot speak for UNITA, they are the ones who should reply to this question, but

I believe they face difficulties. That is why they must be forced by all means, in a political way, by strengthening the Angolan Armed Forces which must impose law throughout the Angolan territory and through pressure from the international community which has responsibilities in Angola.

[Cuambe] It is said that there is no more unarmed opposition in Angola. Would you like to comment about this?

[Moco] It exists and has little significance, because, as you know, UNITA is the basis, or at least should be the basis of the democratic opposition. In a parliament with a little more than two hundred members, UNITA has 70 members. Other parties are smaller and that is why the democratic opposition in Angola is less strong. However, there are no obstacles placed before the opposition; but recently in the National Assembly, where we are presently submitting a package of economic draft laws, the opposition created obstacles, so not everything that is said about the opposition is true.

Indeed the opposition exists and it is less significant with regard to the number of people because UNITA has 70 deputies and is bent on war, not democracy.

[Cuambe] There have been reports in Maputo that a Portuguese company has sold weapons to Angola. Do you confirm this?

[Moco] This has already been denied by the Portuguese Government, so there is nothing to confirm.

[Cuambe] What is your assessment of the Mozambican peace process?

[Moco] It is a little difficult for me to comment on the Mozambican peace process because I have not been following it closely. I know that there are many similarities with the Angolan situation before the elections, but here the atmosphere is much more calm. There are substantial differences since there were many incidents in Angola before the elections. UNITA was already occupying districts and areas which it did not control before the 16-year war. I believe this is not happening to the same extent here. What I will say about Mozambique is that the sad events in Angola are not occurring here and I hope that that will not happen.

[Cuambe] The Presidential Forum on the Management of Science and Technology in Africa has just concluded. What is your comment on its outcome?

[Moco] I believe there is no outcome. This is just a seed which has been sown. I believe that it is important to sow a seed, because we expect the tree to grow and to harvest its fruits. We are dealing with an area whose fruits will be very important for the African continent.

[Cuambe] What kind of economy does your country have at this present moment? In other words, what areas are under your government's control and where are the economic resources that your country needs?

[Moco] As you are aware, we mainly depend on oil as well as diamonds during this period of the war. After the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] refused to recognize the election results, the government lost the diamond areas. Today, we are making efforts to recover them. We have every right to do this because we are the government. We cannot expect other people to resolve this problem with words or in any other form. I am confident that we shall resolve this problem.

With or without peace, everything depends on the future and the government will have to recover all economically important areas in the country.

What is more, we shall create means to improve conditions in other areas. We have to boost agriculture and the mineral sector. We shall have to create conditions to make this possible and we have already begun to do it.

[Cuambe] What areas are not controlled by the government at this present moment?

[Moco] Well, as the president of the Republic rightly pointed out earlier, the areas under the government's control, which were previously restricted to one-third, have now broadened to such an extent that UNITA's strongholds have now been confined to only 30 percent of the national territory.

[Cuambe] How does the Angolan taxpayer feel? Does he feel that he is contributing to sustaining war or restoring peace?

[Moco] We work for peace. Angola does not want war.

[Cuambe] Some regions in Angola feel that the distribution of the country's wealth does not conform to the wealth they produce. Is that true? A good example is Cabinda, which only receives one percent of the budget.

[Moco] This is because of the war situation which prevents the freedom of movement.

With regard to Cabinda, in mobilizing the principal resources for the country's defense there has never been a specific policy aimed at allowing wealth-producing areas to benefit more from their wealth. What is more, we have problems of the colonial heritage. The infrastructures were not built in accordance with the wealth existing in each region. All the same, in the program drawn up by my party and government, it is our intention to overcome these problems.

I must point out, however, that these problems are not so great as people outside the country tend to think, to justify continued war and tribal problems. That does not correspond to the truth.

[Cuambe] What measures are your government adopting to control inflation?

[Moco] With regard to inflation, that is an economic distortion our country has been experiencing for years.

Now, we are undergoing a period of transition from a centralized economy to a market economy.

[Cuambe] What is the immediate impact of this transitional period among the people?

[Moco] The impact is multifold. Some times it is positive. Economic agents now have greater freedom, but on the other side there is also the problem of learning the rules of the new game. There are problems which result from a demanding economic program. It is thus important to apply certain measures to save the Angolan economy.

[Cuambe] Some years ago shops in Angola, particularly in Luanda, sold very low quality products. Many products were not even in the market, including basic commodities... what is the situation now, following introduction of the market economy?

[Moco] The situation is still not very good, because we are still experiencing the problems of war. Luanda is a city meant for 500,000 people, but now it has more than two million inhabitants and that naturally creates problems. On the other hand, it is true that the economic program we have introduced is transforming the Angolan society and improving the economy.

Sao Tome President Sends Message to President Santos

MB0208064994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoadia has sent Jose Prieto Lauchande, the Sao Tomean ambassador to Angola, to hold talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The audience took place at Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda this afternoon and the two officials are believed to have discussed issues pertaining to cooperation. The two countries are linked by political, cultural, and economic cooperation ties. Angola sells to Sao Tome and Principe more than \$1-million worth of oil alone every year.

BBC Views Upcoming UN Security Council Resolution

MB0208074794 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Report from correspondent Chris Simpson in Luanda on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A new UN Security Council resolution on Angola is expected to come out of New York any time from now, following the expiry of yesterday's deadline for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to agree to a peace deal in Lusaka. No one knows yet exactly what the resolution will contain, but the Angolan Government are concerned at the role of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] claim he is too soft on UNITA. In Luanda, Chris Simpson has

been looking at past attempts by the UN to bring the war, on paper at least, to an end, and he has sent us this report:

Reading UN Security Council resolutions on Angola might seem to some a rather (?warped) pastime, but it is a rare privilege to look down on Angola from the lofty heights of the UN tower in New York and to share the insights of veteran diplomats and power brokers, the men and women who are breaking their backs to save (?one's adopted) country. A UN Security Council resolution is not, it must be said, a thing of great poetry. It normally consists of around three pages, with anything up to 20 points, all underlined to show vigorous sense of purpose. While everyone else is inclined to forget about each resolution within days of its adoption, the UN has to keep some sort of record. They would invariably start off with a vigorous reaffirmation of everything it has already said. So, Resolution 823 reaffirms resolutions 811, 804, 793, 785, etc., back until the historic peace accords of May 1991. As the situation in Angola got worse, the UN got increasingly worried. Back in March 1992, six months before Angolans went to the polls and when everything was still comparatively rosy, we were given Resolution 747, a few minor worries about demobilization, but no great cause for alarm. But things got worse. That was before the civil war resumed, peace talks in Addis Ababa and Abidjan collapsed, Margaret Anstee—remember her?—departed, and thousands of Angolans perished. Since then, the UN has learned to be gravely concerned. The UN is very good at registering its concern in words but less so in deeds. If you want to see what the United Nations is actually going to do, you must go to the end of the resolution and there you will find a promise to remain actively [words indistinct] to the situation. I am not sure what being actively [word indistinct] involves, it certainly sounds painful, but it normally comes along with feeble and (?flabby) suggestions that the UN Verification Mission be allowed to hang around in Angola for another 40 days, that humanitarian organizations be permitted to go about their business, that the government, and more particularly UNITA, should be a little less warlike and a little more peaceful. (?For) [word indistinct] chance, Angolans are inclined to say that the UN's grave concern is much appreciated.

Mozambique

Control Commission Meets, UN's Ajello Interviewed

MB0108190294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] of the General Peace Accord met in Maputo this afternoon to discuss the confinement and demobilization processes and the training of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. Aldo Ajello, special representative of the

UN secretary general in Mozambique, spoke to Radio Mozambique after the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Ajello] Well, we are making progress. We are planning to immediately transport all soldiers who expressed a desire to join the new army. Beginning tomorrow, we are going to draw up a plan to transport all of them and we shall demobilize others.

[Unidentified reporter] Where will they be transported? To training centers?

[Ajello] Yes, to training centers. There are three training centers. Of the (?three) infantry battalions [words indistinct] we are now going to transport all the soldiers who expressed a desire to join the new army.

[Reporter] After all these mutinies that took place in the past few days, what is the solution to avoid a repetition?

[Ajello] Well, in my view the reasons for the mutinies are very clear. The soldiers are tired. They do not want to be in assembly areas for a very long period. In the case of the mutiny [words indistinct] it was not an assembly area. It involved troops in nonassembly areas. They are now all being demobilized. I believe that the only way to avoid mutinies is to respect the wish of the soldiers. They will continue to make noise to obtain attention. They want the government to pay attention to their problems.

[Reporter] With regard to the 6th Tank Brigade in Maputo, has the demobilization process already begun?

[Ajello] Yes, it began at 0800 this morning. The process is under way now. I do not know whether it has already ended, but it is scheduled to be concluded today. We were ready to begin the process on 29 July, but the soldiers asked us to begin the process today because they wanted [words indistinct] to organize their journey.

[Reporter] Have you heard of attacks on civilians along Ressano Garcia-Moamba-Maputo road?

[Ajello] Yes, this is the second incident which has taken place. There have been similar incidents in the past and unfortunately they will continue in the future. As you are aware, we have battalions patrolling the road, but it is very difficult to control it all the time. It is not a very good thing to hear of incidents of this nature. I am doing everything I can to reinforce vigilance and patrol work. All the same, it is not possible to permanently control the entire road for 24 hours. That is the truth. [end recording]

Government, Renamo, Unomoz Seek Men for New Army

MB0208074194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] The Mozambican Government, the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, and the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, will start drawing up a plan today

whereby troops willing to join the new army will be immediately conveyed to training camps. The implementation of that plan should also see the demobilization process speeded up. Some 10,000 men could be demobilized this week.

The demobilization and formation of the new armed forces were the issues discussed at the meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, in Maputo yesterday. Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila, one of the officials representing the government in the CSC, has said that a reasonable number of men are willing to join the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM.

Unomoz: 39,864 Government, Renamo Men Demobilized

MB0208091894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] The UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, has reported that a total of 1,050 government and 218 Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, soldiers were demobilized yesterday. Unomoz further reported that a total of 39,864 soldiers from both sides have been demobilized to date.

Army Soldiers, Riot Police Exchange Shots in Quelimane

MB0208115094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Report by Antonio Barros from Quelimane]

[Text] Good afternoon, dear listeners. As I report to you from Quelimane, the capital of Zambezia Province, government soldiers and Rapid Intervention Police agents are exchanging shots and the situation is one of great panic.

The reason for the clashes is that 300 Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] soldiers of the FAM barracks in the city of Quelimane took to the streets early this morning and marched on Issidua Assembly Area to demand their immediate demobilization, which they wanted completed by 1200 [1000 GMT] today.

Talks led to the conclusion that it would be virtually impossible to have all those 300 unconfined men demobilized between 0600 and 1200 today. Those soldiers were scheduled to be demobilized by 10 August. We have also received reports that between 300 and 400 former Naparama [Government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] traditional troops are marching in the direction of the city of Quelimane. They are coming from Nicoadala District. They demand the same benefits that are given to government troops now being demobilized.

All we know at this stage is that talks are under way between the police and those Naparama forces—who at one stage used to describe themselves as invulnerable to bullets. We have no other information at this point. We can only say that shots continue to ring in the city. We do not know yet whether anyone has been wounded or killed in the wake of all this confusion.

Nigeria

Oil Union Said To Threaten Violence Against Foreign Firms

AB0108204494 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT
1 Aug 94

[Text] Lagos, Aug 1 (AFP)—A striking Nigerian oil workers union threatened violence Monday [1 August] against foreign petroleum companies it accused of trying to sabotage the industrial action.

It listed the firms as Chevron, Texaco, Ashland and Mobil, all from the United States, as well as Elf of France and the Italian company Agip.

The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers said these companies have engaged in divide-and-rule tactics, intimidation and threats of dismissal "to weaken and sabotage our strike."

The strike, which entered its fifth week Monday, was called to press for the release of jailed pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola.

Further on Oil Union Threats

AB0108212694 Paris AFP in English 2108 GMT
1 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 1 Aug (AFP)—A striking Nigerian oil workers union threatened violence Monday [1 August] against foreign petroleum companies it accuses of trying to sabotage the work stoppage. [passage omitted]

The union singled out Chevron, which it accused of taking "all sorts of inhuman measures to break our solidarity." It said these included threats to fire striking workers and replace them with foreigners and invoking the no-work-no-pay rule.

The union appealed to the U.S. Government to call Chevron and its officials to order. "Otherwise, we should not be blamed for whatever happens to them or their companies or their saboteurs therein."

"It is surprising that it is those companies from the United States, a country that has been making frantic efforts to ensure the success of democracy here, that are sabotaging our efforts towards realising a democratic society," the union said.

There was no immediate reaction from oil company officials.

In an interview, union president Wariebi Kojo Agamene said his guild was prepared to use violence against any of these foreign oil companies if they did not stop the harassment. "If they don't stop their treacherous activities, the next option will involve body bags," he warned.

Joining the blue-collar union in the strike is the managerial-level Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria. The powerful Nigeria Labour

Congress, the country's main labour federation, has called an open-ended strike starting Wednesday [3 August].

The stoppage has crippled economic activity in Nigeria, especially in its economic capital Lagos. Many oil companies have shut down rigs, sources in the oil industry say. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the military ruler, General Sani Abacha, and the top echelon of Nigeria's armed forces began a meeting Monday on the political crisis, sources in Abuja said.

The meeting of the Armed Forces Consultative Assembly, being attended by about 75 officers drawn from the three branches of the military and the police, is expected to take several major decisions on the crisis, one source said.

The Campaign for Democracy, an umbrella grouping of 40 human rights and pro-democracy organisations, has expressed the fear that the military is planning to impose a state of emergency in certain parts of the country, particularly the southwest, Abiola's home region.

Abacha Meets Military Leaders on State of Nation

AB0108182494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has today been meeting with the Armed Forces Consultative Assembly in Abuja. The assembly comprises senior military officers from the rank of brigadier general and the equivalent in the Air Force, Navy, and the police. Also in attendance are the chief of general staff, Lieutenant Gen. Oladikpo Dia, and the service chiefs. A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent reports that the meeting will among other issues discuss the present state of the nation. The meeting, which commenced this afternoon, has since gone into a closed-door session.

Meeting Ends

AB0208080294 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] The meeting of the head of state, General Sani Abacha, with the Armed Forces Consultative Assembly has ended in Abuja. No communique was issued but some of those in attendance told Radio Nigeria State House correspondent that government will soon make a pronouncement on the meeting. The assembly comprises senior military officers from the rank of brigadier general and their equivalent in the Air Force, Navy and the Police. Also in attendance was the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya and service chiefs.

Ethnic Clashes Reported in Lagos; One Said Dead

AB0108163594 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

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[Text] The political stalemate in Nigeria between pro-democracy groups and the military government appears to be getting more and more serious by the day. The oil workers' strike is now in its fifth week, and the Nigerian Labor Congress has called a general strike to begin on Wednesday [3 August] in support of demands for the release of Chief Abiola who is on trial for treason after declaring himself president at the end of June. But in the southwest, Chief Abiola's home area, a political protest has degenerated into violent interethnic clashes today. In Lagos Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] At least one person was feared dead and several others were injured in street battles between Yoruba youth and Ibo traders at the Idumeta commercial area of Lagos Mainland. Trouble started when the Yoruba youth, called area boys, went to the commercial area and urged all the traders to stop trading in compliance with the decision of the city's Market Women's Association. Those of the traders who are Yoruba heeded the appeal, but the Ibos queried the authority of the area boys to enforce a decision taken by market women on them. A free-for-all fight then broke out. Each side used various dangerous weapons. Passing motor vehicles were damaged, shops were broken into, and the goods looted. It took armed policemen firing tear gas to quell the disturbances. Several arrests were made. This is was the first ethnic riots since the prodemocracy protest began last year. Ibo traders in Yaba on the mainland demonstrated later, demanding the right to carry on their business unmolested. The demonstrations there were peaceful.

At the weekend, traditional rulers in northern Nigeria met in Kaduna over the political crisis. At the end the amirs issued a communique, calling on the government to reestablish justice and fairness in resolving the crisis. The amirs said that no sacrifice by other parties to the crisis would be too much to make in the interest of peace and stability of Nigeria. [end recording]

Central Bank Reports Increase in Inflation Rate

AB0208094594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] The Federal Government says the first half of this year shows an inflationary rate of 61.6 percent compared to that of last year which was 57.2 percent. This, according to it, [words indistinct] on this year's budget shows an 8 percent fall compared to that of last year which recorded an increase of 12.6 percent.

The Federal Government notes that even though it accepted the objective of reducing the inflation rate to 15 percent, [words indistinct] as envisaged in this year's budget, the percentage of increase was half that of last year's foreign exchange inflows. It notes that there was a

sufficient decline in foreign exchange flow in the first half of this year, which showed a shortfall of 18.3 percent compared to that of last year.

Still according to the Central Bank of Nigeria also showing with declining foreign exchange inflow and the trend has affected both official and private business. [sentence as heard] Details of the budget review concerning this aspect show official inflow of forex declined by 16 percent, while that of the private sector fell by 24.4 percent, which the bank claims for the private sector has [words indistinct].

NLC Leader: Crisis To Be Resolved 'Peacefully'

AB0108183994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, unless there is a dramatic last-minute development, members of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] will go on all-out strike within the next 48 hours. In Lagos, Sola Odunfa has been talking to the secretary general of the Congress, Pascal Bafyau, and he asked him how long they were prepared to keep the strike going.

[Begin recording] [Bafyau] Already, we are going for discussions in Abuja in respect of the ongoing crisis, so we are confident that the crisis will be identified by the government and resolve it very, very quickly because it does not help the labor movement, it does not help the government, it does not help the people to see ourselves in crisis because as a labor movement, we do not like crisis so, as reasonably as possible, and as quickly as possible, we are hoping that the crisis will be resolved.

[Odunfa] Some people have said....[pauses] some political leaders have said that the present crisis, if care is not taken, may lead to bloodshed, civil war, and probably create a scene worse than what we are seeing in Rwanda. Do you agree with that prediction?

[Bafyau] That is far from the truth. The present crises are going to be resolved peacefully and amicably. Those people who hope that Nigeria should become like Rwanda, it is unfortunate for them. Nigeria will not become like Rwanda. Nigerians are discussing their problem and there is no doubt that as we are today, we are capable that we are going to resolve this crisis even without any foreign interference. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Northern, Southeastern Tanker Drivers To Leave NUPENG

AB0208113994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] Tanker drivers in the northern states and their southeastern counterparts are making plans to break

away from NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers]. The national vice chairman of the tanker drivers and Kaduna State chairman of the union, Alhaji (Yahaya Katcha), made this known while briefing newsmen in Kaduna. He said the measure is to stop the politicization of the union under the guise of industrial action. The Kaduna zone of the union had already announced the setting up of a machinery to pull out from NUPENG because of what it described as incessant strike by the union, putting the lives of Nigerians in permanent threat.

Federal Court To Resume Hearing of Abiola Case 2 Aug

AB0208113594 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] The Federal High Court in Abuja today resumes hearing in the case of treasonable felony brought against a Nigerian politician, Chief Moshood Abiola. When the case came up for hearing last week, the prosecution substituted a three-count charge originally brought against Chief Abiola to a five-count charge. Chief Abiola pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Chief Abiola was arrested by the federal authorities for allegedly declaring himself president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the assumption that he won the June 1993 presidential election which was annulled by the then Babangida military administration.

Court Adjourns Abiola Trial

AB0208133294 *Paris AFP in English* 1321 GMT 2 Aug 94

[Text] Abuja, 2 Aug (AFP)—The treason trial here of Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, who has declared himself elected head of state, was adjourned Tuesday [2 August] for one day after a challenge from the defence, court sources said. The lawyer for Abiola, whose campaign against military rule is being backed by pro-democracy activists and petroleum industry workers in the fifth week of a strike, challenged the jurisdiction of the court to hear the case.

Sierra Leone

President Strasser Reshuffles Cabinet 1 Aug

AB0108133594 *Paris AFP in French* 1141 GMT 1 Aug 94

[Text] Freetown, 1 Aug (AFP)—Here is the list of the new Sierra Leonean government, the Council of State Secretaries, following a cabinet reshuffle made by the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, and reported by the national radio.

Chief Secretary of State	Bio, Julius Maada, Capt.
Delegate to the Presidency	Jumu, Solomon, Col.
Secretary of State for:	
Finance	Karimu, John
Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Bundu, Abass
Youth, Sports, and Social	Mbayo, Charles, Lt.
Mobilization	
Agriculture	Koroma, Robert, Maj.
Development and Planning	Brandon, Victor
Mines	Glover, Reginald
Marine Resources	Mondeh, Komba, Lt.
Transport	Gooding, Arnold
Commerce and Industry	Ymkella, Kandeh
Public Works	Gbondo, Joseph Phillip, Col.
Information	Trye, Hindolo
Tourism	Turay, Gabriel Abass, Capt.
Labor	Brown, Alex
Education	Thorpe, Christiana
Justice (Attorney General)	Kargbo, Franklin
Health	Akim, Gibril, Col.
Territorial Administration	Koroma, S.F.Y. Col.
Interior	Kamara, Alimany Osman, Col.
Western Province	Nyuma, Tom, Lt.
Southern Province	Kamara, Idriss, Lt.
Northern Province	Seewa, Fallah, Maj.
Deputy Secretaries for:	
Development and Economic Planning	Bangura, Bassie
Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Fofana, Alusine

PRC Delegation Arrives for Bilateral Talks 31 Jul

AB0108131594 *Freetown SLBS Radio in English* 2000 GMT 31 Jul 94

[Text] A seven-man, high-powered goodwill delegation from China has arrived in Freetown to hold discussions with government officials and secretaries of state on bilateral issues. The delegation, which is led by the Chinese vice foreign minister, Mr. Tian Zengpei, was met on arrival yesterday at the Freetown International Airport, Lungi, by the foreign secretary, Dr. Abbas Bundu, director general of foreign affairs, Mr. M.B. Sano, the Chinese ambassador, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Freetown. The delegation is expected to call on the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine E.N. Strasser.

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